LATER FROM SOUTH FLORIDA. PARTICULARS OF THE RECENT AFFAIR AT MALCO RIVER.

FORT MYERS, Friday, April 4, 1836. We have just received news of an attack made upon the treeps at Maleo River, and I hasten to give you the particulars. On Saturday, the 19th of March, a party consisting of two removements and officers and since men, were sent in issues up the Fa ka hatchee, (a creck not far from Malco) to obtain water for the comused. After they had been gove about three hours, the officer in command, immediately dispatched Capt. From Eley, Second Artillety, and Local, Wainridge, South A miles, and at men to the relief of the water party, when it was round that about a dozen Indians had laid ambuch at an lucian field, and as the advanced boat was persong had fired upon it, killing Co-C'Ecache and private Wintering, and wounding vareStreament all of Company "E," Second Artilhere. The fire was immediately returned from both bons, and the leskans hartly retreated, having only for diese volley. Blood was found on the spot where have been killed or wounded.

Capt. Plant also reports seeing cultivated fields, from which be judges he is in the vacinity of some of the estinger of the savages. The last mail brought a last from the Secretary of War of the prices offered by the Government for any Indians that may be captured

Cel Brown has returned in safety from his expedi-Lee, beare spoken of. The troops stationed at For Smoo Penn were all well and in good spirits. The new block house derected in place of the one burned by the Seminoles last Summer) was fluished, and the treeps were actively engaged in secuting in the swamps. Dr Meere U.S.A., who went out with Col. B., ce manuel at Fort Schon Drum as Assistant Surgeon to that command.

LATEST FROM KANSAS.

EXPORCEMENT OF THE "BLOODY CODE "-MUR PERFES FOR GRAND JURORS -A TIMBER-THIEF SHOT—A SUSPICIOUS-LOOKING BOX—THE LEAV ENWORTH AUTHORITIES CHOP-FALLEN.

LEAVENWORTH, Kunsas, Monday, April 7, 1856.
Since my last letter, the Border Raffinos, acting through their instruments here, appear to have changed about the time the Legislature adjourned at Topeka

About the time the Legislature aljourned at Topeka the ir Territorial Judges beld a grand council at Lecompton, the purpose of which no one seem d to know but their subsequent course justifies the belief that they resolved to put the "bloody code" in force, in several counties counts have been held, grand juries summered—in all cases councoed of men of the most valued character—and witnesses examined to ascertam who acted as judges and clerks at the Free-State elections—what office is and members of the Legisla have took the coath of office, and, it is said, bills of noticement found against all such. Also, bills have been hand again at many who went to Lawrence to help to desend the place last Winter.

The Grand Jary for this county has just been discharged. They broke up, it is said, in a revel, and their papers were scattered about the streets of Delaward Lay yesterday. This I give on the authority of a man from that place. There of the members of the Jary for this county were of the party that mardered Brown; and the man who was said to have given him the fattal blow was arraigned before them, and, of course, no bill found. It is runored that all who have acted in any official capacity, in connection with the State cervanitation, have been indicted and will be ar-

acted in any official capacity, in connection with the State organization, have been indicted and will be ar-

A Pro Savery man. near the Big Springs, was shot a Pro Savery man, near the Big Springs, was shot and cangerously wounded last Wednesday. For facts, as he ar as I can accretain them, are these: The wooded man had been getting rail timber from time to time, for several months past, from the claim of one of his neighbors, who had frequently remonstrated with and warted him not to do so, and, it is said, threatened that he "would be shot" if he did not denot. Last Wednesday he went on to his neighbor's claim, as he had often done before, to "cut and hauf away timber, and was shot, as he says, by the owner of the claim, a Pent-ylvahian, and, I underection, a Prec State man, who was arrested on his statement and tak, he have a manifestation and as there will.

Free State man, who was arrested on his statement free State man, who was arrested on his statement and take he here a marginal and take he here a marginal and take he here a few fill a few of the confinement. Col. Summer refused to receive him, and he was brought here and put under guard. He says he could have proved that he was not where the man was shot at the time, but at a neighbor's; but the Justice refused to and for his witnesses.

Last Saturday several strangers landed at our wharf firm the Lucas, libenieve, and stopped at the Leavenworth Hotel. Among them was a man with a upicae a looking box, said to contain Sharp's riff a. The only grounds of suspicion were that it was about the right length and gather heavy. Some booby was so terribly alarmed that he went to the Mayor and urged him to go and open the box. This he hesitated to do for some time, but at last, about 12 o'clock, he and the City Marshal went to the stranger's room, aroused him for some time, but at also, about 12 clocks, he and the Ciry Marshal went to the stranger's room, aroused him out of his slumbers, and insisted upon opening his box. The stranger at first demurred, but, not knowing but it was a regular part of the programme in Kansas, he consented to allow them to open the box, when it was found to contain nothing more terrible than tools. The Mayor and Marshal, and the booby wrose tool they had been, went off without even making an apology to the gentleman they had so rade by disturbed. The lodignation of the citizens on learning these facts in the morning was deep, if not loud, and various means were suggested of testifying their appreciation of Mayor Murpay's vigilance. The most prevalent feeling was that he ought to be kicked out of the city, but it was finally resolved to leave him to his own reflections and the contempt of all sensible man; but from what I have heard I do not think he will wish to repeat the experiment of opening people s will wish to repeat the experiment of opening people s beggage more than once more, if his good sense does not teach him not to repeat it at all.

Yours, in haste, ONE OF THE SQUATTERS.

SOUTHERN EMIGRATION TO KANSAS.

The belief seems to be generally entertained

here that the recent formation of a State Govern-

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribube MARIETTA, Ga., Saturday, April 5, 1856.

ment in Kansas is practically a nullity; that Kansas will not be admitted as a State at this session of Congress; and that the attempt to execute any laws that may be enacted by its Legislature will be regarded by the General Government as treasen. It is accordingly supposed that Kansas itself will be the theater of the final struggle between the Free-State men and the Propaganda for the possession of that inchoate State, and that this struggle will ensue at an election-to be authoritatively called, in accordance with the suggestion of President Pierce-for delegates to a Convention to frame a State Constitution. And it is hoped that, with the aid of the General and Territorial Gov-ernments, the State of Kansas may be secured to the Slavery party. The recent action of the appointment of a Committee to investigate the appointment of a Committee to investigate the manner in which elections have been con-ducted in the Territory, has not seemed to weaken the confidence of the leading spirits here in the ultimate realization of their hopes. They are making strennous efforts to be in readiness for the state of toings which they predict, and their efforts appear to be at least partially suc-cessful. Associations have been formed in some

places, and are forming in others, to premote and expedite emigration These Associations raise means for equipping emigrants and paying their way to Kansas, and send them off in squads as fast as they can be collected and got in readiness. Judging principally from my own observation but partly, also, from hearsay, I think these ad venturers consist mostly of portionless young men, who emigrate for the double purpose of pushing their own fortunes, and nursing the Upas of Slavery already hopefully planted upon the soil of Kabras. For the consideration of an outfit, a free passage, and, in some cases at least, a quarter section of land, they engage to vote, and light if need be, for an institution that has ever been a deadly curse to themselves and to nine-tenths of the Southern whites. But they are generally ignorant, and do not think for themselves. They are taught to regard with abhorrence those wh condemn the system of servitude of which they are victims. They appear to consider Slavery as a bundantly show you the vintence and fury of the another letter to Swift, he says: "Here is the

much a matter of course as is rain or sunshine. They know nothing of a state of society in which it does not exist. And \$3, proud to be intrusted with the care of its interests, they go forth, surcharged with the epirit of Southern braves, to establish it in the wildernesses of the West-Many of these teen need only to be enlightened. and to etjoy the privilege of free speech, to behept themselves in varsalage. Some of the Propaander trying circumstances, but they are com-

pelled to rely upon it.

I see few evidences among the people at large, of uncommon interest in Kansas affairs. Money is not given to the Aid Societies as freely as one night expect. I spprehend, however, that the economy observed in this respect, is as much a matter of necessity as of choice. But the members of those S cieties labor with zeal and perseverance, of those S civiles labor with real and perseverance, and a very considerable addition to the population of kansas is likely to result from their labors. All who go thither from this quarter carry fireanns of some sort, I believe. I know that many of them do. The opinion has been expressed that there will be no further need of Sharp's Rifles in Kauss: but, in my humble judgment, the Northern settlers there will still find them influential counselors of peace. I hope that no contingency will arise in which it will be necessary to make them

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW-JERSEY HISTORY.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE EARLY HISTORY OF PERTH AMBOY AND ADJOINING COUNTRY; WITH SKETCH-ES OF MEN AND EVELTS IN NEW JERSEY DURING THE PROVINCIAL ERA. BY WILLIAM A. WRITEREAD. Sec., pp. 447. D. applieton & Co. New-Jersey, until within a few years, has shown

but little interest in her own history. Smith's New-Jersey is a valuable authority frequently referred to by historiaus; so is Gordon's History. Mulicrd's History of New-Jersey also shows considerable research. From these, unless we except Barbour and Howe's work, no book attempts the general history of the State. Under present circumetances it would be almost impossible to write such a listery, because the preliminary work of gathering into accessible forms the histories of vilages, towns, and counties, except to a limited extent, has not been done. The Rev. Dr. Stearns has traced the beg noing of Newark in his "First Church" with admirable skill and great general correctness; Mr. Whitehead has written the history of East Jersey under the proprietors, a work full of research and now a standard authority, and Mr. Ldsall, of The Sussex Register, has given to the press a sketch of the history of Sussex County, a amphlet which is a credit to his diligence and zenl; but so far as we now recollect these are the only tooks which profess to do much in the way of gathering local bistory. It is true "the Proceedings of the New-Jersey Historical Society" contain many valuable papers, and several historical sermons have been published which throw light on the seneral history of the State, but these cover only a smail part of the ground. The paster of the Biocnifield Church has published a history of his church, which contains more pions reflections than history, and is excessively meager even for a local history. The Madison paster has done better, ransacking the garrets and old memories in his congregation for traditions and documents, and compiling the whole into a readable parrative. Here and there is to be found a sermon of this kind, and yet the paucity of valuable materials may be seen by any one who has had occasion to consult the library of the New-Jersey Historical Society. Dr. Murray of Elizabethtown has done something for the his tory of that place, but Morristown has not a scrap snew, and cannot prove by any document in existence that it had any beginning or founders. Dr. historical paper on Princeton College, but refused to give it to the press, so that the historian of New-Jersey is none the wiser for his researches. Taking into consideration the position of the State betweep New-York and Pennsylvania, necessarily making its bistory a part of theirs, the fact that New-Jersey was the field on which some of the mest important parts of our Revolutionary War were fought out, involving the inhab tants in the most trying difficulties; and further considering the v-ry interesting contests between popular rights and the prerogative, contests which date back almost to the first settlement, we cannot sufficiently express our surprise at this culpable apathy in gathering and preserving all the facts which might enable the historian to write a history too noble to

It is for this reason that the lover of local history will cordially welcome the present work. The author is the Corresponding Secretary of the New-Jersey Historical Society, and, as we understand, is entirely devoted to the work which that Association is so worthily attempting. Like Charles Lan b, he is tied to the deak during business hours, and fills up his leisure hours in searching ancient manuscripts, records and books, and in disentangling from them the thread of history. His patience of iron character, and his zeal for truth proverbial. He may have made mistakes, but if so, they are not the result of carelessness or recklessness. "The contributions"-"these crude memorials of the past," as the author modestly calls them-are of greater general interest than the title indicates. Its sketches of public men, and some original documents, published now for the

first time, are of much more than local interest.

Amboy, described by the proprietors as "a sweet, wholesome, and delightful place," was for many years the capital of the Province, and was, in the plans of its founders, "the intended London of America;" but Samuel Groom, Surveyor-General in 1684, wrote to the proprietors, " If no help cemes it will be long ere Amboy will be built as London is " "Mark the prophetic spirit" of that ! Mr. Whitehead has traced the settlement of the town in a condensed parrative which has cost him great labor. He then sketches the early settlers and the old families of Amboy, such as Samuel Groom, William Haige, William Dockwra, " who secured some fame to himself by having originated the Penny Post in London," Benj. Clarke, George Keith, a noted character in his time; the Campbells, an intensely interesting sketch of some noble Scotchmen whom New-Jersey gained by the disastrous expedition of their chief, the Duke of Argyle, in 1685; Garret and Walter Wall, the former of whom is the ancestor of our Minister at Berlin.

No small portion of this volume is made up of materials not before published. In the fine sketch of the Skinners of Amboy we find some interesting passages. Cortlandt Skinner, the eldest son of the Rev. Wm. Skinner, Rector of St. Peter's in Amboy, became a royalist, but at first "was strongly opposed to the encroachments of the British Ministry upon the liberties of the Colonies." In this sketch we have a letter from Skinner to Governor Boone, describing the effect of the "Stamp Law and Mutiny Bill" on the people of New-Jersey, The letter, as an original, is interesting.

"Upon these laws," writes Mr. Skinner, "all restraints were broken through, and the paper will

prople. Great pains have been taken by some writers to expose the laws and show the people that they are deprived of all liberty, and contributed not a little to the outrages committed. The increased jurisdiction of the Courts of Admiralty, and the restraints on the Press by the Stamp Law, have been the subject and employment of their pens, which they have taken care to dip, if not in gall, yet abundantly in scurrility and abuse, if not in treason. With great difficulty the people have been restraited in this Province, and how long it will be in the power of the magistrates to prevent disorder, I know not. As the day approaches on which the Stamp Law is to take effect, fresh causes present themselves to fear great disturbance. Mr. Skinner then gives his opinion that the Government should not only "relieve the Colonies both from duties and stamps," but should encourage them in "their trade to the West Indies." He then says, "the protection of the Colonies is made the pretense for taxing them. This is assistance, indeed. Garrisons may be necessary at Quebec and Montreal, but what occasion is there for garrisons and forts hundreds of miles in the Indian country. These are so far from protecting, that they are the very cause of our Indian wars and the menstrous expenses attending them. Before we had these forts we had no war with the natives; they were our friends, and will be so again when we withdraw the French settlers and our garrisons from their country. Their quarrel with us is that we will take their lands, and treat them as a conquered people. All we want with them is their trade, which we can never enjoy with any advantage until we remove their jealousy. When this is done, we shall live in all the security we have heretofore enjoyed, when a few independent companies were sufficient for the Continent. And why cannot we do so without so many regiments, when every enemy is removed at least a thousand miles from our borders?

"But independence is suggested and made the pretense, more than the fear of Indian inroads. Those who make these suggestions are enemies to their country, and most likely to put the thought into the heads of the colonists by the very means they take to prevent dependence. Separate governments and an encouragement to agriculture and settlement, will effectually fix it. Taxes and a restraint on the West India trade are most likely to force the colonists into manufactures and put independence into their heads. They are in the high road to it now, and though 'tis true that they have not strength to effect it, but must submit, yet tis laying the foundation for great trouble and expense to Britain in keeping that by force which she might easily do without, and alienating a people which she might make her greatest prop and security." This letter bears the date of Oct. 5, 1755.

The fourth chapter of this book is occupied with sketches of "Resident Governors" Hunter, Burnet, Hamilton, Bernard, Boone, Hardy and William Franklin. These sketches are carefully compiled and much original matter introduced. They are of general interest, as throwing light upon the history of the province and country. "Robert Hunter was the first of the Royal Governors of New-Jersey who regarded the province with sufficient favor to secure upon its soil anything like a permanent honor." He was "the personal friend and associate of Swift, Addison, Steele and other literary and distinguished men of that day, among whom his attainments seem to have secured for him a prominent position." In 1707 he was appointed a Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, but on his voyage thither was capsured to the recommendation of the recommendation of the recommendation of New-York and New-Jersey, and arrived in New-York June 1710. From a very fine collection of manuscripts in possession of the Misses Rutherford, near Newark, Mr. Whitehead has culled a condensed description of Hunter as contrasted with his predecesor, by "Dr. Colden, eminent for his sound discrimation and judgment."

As the paragraph is new we quote it: "Slaughter, the first Governor, fell in with the landed men, and his administration was as inglorious as it was short. Col. Fletcher fell in with the merchants. He had a perpetual struggle all the time, and was at last recalled in disgrace. The orl of Bellamont employed the third sort, the most numerous, and succeeded in all his devices. The Lord Cornbary turned to the landed men and the merchants, who led him into such measures that the Queen, his own cousin, was obliged to turn him out. After such examples, Brigadier Hunter followed the Earl of B. in joining the more general interests of the country, and he went through a long administration with more honor and advantage to himself than all his predecessors put tegether.'

The spirit of Hunter is seen in his first Message to the New-Jersey Assembly: "If honesty is the best policy, plainness must be the best oratory; so to deal plainly with you, so long as these unchristian divisions, which her Majesty has thought to deserve her repeated notice, reign among you, I shall have small hopes of a happy issue to our meeting. . . Let every man begin at home, and weed the rancor out of his own mind, and the work is done at once. Leave disputes of property to the laws, and injuries to the avenger of them, and like good subjects and good Christians join hearts and

hands for the common good." Many years before the Revolution, Hunter had sagaciously observed in a dispatch to the Lords of Trade, concerning "the plan of Government which all the colonist aime at, and make noe scruple to own itt," that "Ye Governors depending upon ye good will of ye people for their dayley bread have been obliged to make such concessions and past them into laws, that if these governments be purchased and continued upon the foot they now stand her Majesty pays deare for suuch trouble and noe dominion." And he quotes from another person the following notable words: "that ye colonies were infants sucking their mothers' breasts, but such as. f he was not mistaken, would weane themselves when Ley came of age."

The divisions in parties, and the growing heat between the Colonies and Mother Country, greatly tried Hunter with all his good humor and sense. In 1713 he wrote to Dean Swift an amusing letter, in which be quotes in the original Spanish. Sancho's complaint: "I thought in coming to this government I should have hot meals and cool drinks, and recreate my body in Holland sheets upon beds of downs; whereas I am doing penance as if I was a hermit, and as I gannot do that with a will, believe in the long run the devil will run away with me." Hunter adds in the same letter: "This worthy was indeed but a type of me, of which I could fully convince you, by an exact parallel between our administrations and circumstances. The truth of the matter is this; I am used like a dog, after having done all that is the power of man to deserve better treatment, so that I am now quite jaded." In

finest air to live upon in the Twiverse, and if our trees and birds could excak, and our Assembly men be silent, the nnest conversation too. Fert omniaselvs, but not for me. For you must understand, according to the customs of our country, the Sachems are of the poorest of the people. In a word, and to be serious, I have spent three years of life in such torment and vexation, that nothing in life can ever make amends for it."

This sketch is of as much interest in New-York as in New-Jersey, as it is a valuable contribution to

our general history. The same is true of the sketch of Burnet, Bernard, and Franklin, and, in fact, of all the Governers. As a specimen of Mr. Whitehead's art and industry, we will quote a considerable portion of

GOVERNOR BURNET.

William Burnet—deriving his Christian name from William, Prince of Orange, who stood sponsor for him in baptism—was ready and sagacious, a man of good understanding and calityated mind. An education, secured under the supervision of his father, the celebrated Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, and Sir Isaac Newton, had been improved by traveling; and advantages, resulting from a happy combination of studiousness and affability, had given him a knowledge of men and books which enabled him in a remarkable degree to assimilate himself to those among he was thrown. And yet, from his own account, his talents seem to have remained undeveloped to so late a period, that he was nearly twenty years of age before his father pere ived any promise of his attaining to distinction. Books were his delight—his most highly-prized companious—and their acquisition was ever with him a cherished purpose, leading to the reception of more than one rebuke from the relative charged with the purchase of new works, for his frequent and expensive orders, amounting in some years to one hundred pounds sterling—a sun that, as he had become greatly involved soon after he left England by the explosion of the South Sea scheme, was greatly disproportioned to his income, which, independent of his salary in the Province, was only about £250. grand by the explosion of the South No. scheme, was greatly disproportioned to his income, which, independ-ent of his salary in the Province, was only about £250 per annum. Drafts, in consequence, were at first freely made upon his brothers, rather to their annoy-

Arce.
His cotemporaries all accord to the Governor the

freely made upon his brothers, rather to their annoyance.

His cotemporaties all accord to the Governor the possession, in a high degree, of those frank and open manners and pleasing qualities which seldom fail to secure the regard of associates. He was "the light of men of sease and learning," says the historian flutchirson, and is represented as baving nothing of the moroseness of a scholar, but gay and condescending, affecting no pomp, visiting every family of reputation, and devoting himself with unrestrained converse with ladies, by whom he was much admired. Some of Hunter's "gravest correspondents" in the Province wrote to him that they did not know how the fathers and husbands would like the new Governor, but they were sure the wives and daughters did so sufficiently. And his brother Gilbert wrote: "Iknow your temper to be so much inclined to familiarity, that I wish it may not be turned to your disadvantage."

Governor Burnet received his appointment April 18, 1720, sailed from Portsmouth about 20th of July, 1720, and assumed the Government of New-York on the 17th of September. A few days after, he visited New-Jersey, and went through the usual forms of prodamation at Perth Amboy and Burlington.

The acquaintance of Governor Hunter with the leading men of New-Jersey, from his longer connection with the Province, had been more infunate than that of previous Governors; and the intercourse between him and Burnet in England, pnor to the latter's embalsation for his Government, was decidedly advantageous, as it enabled him to enter society with some knowledge of the characters, as well as of the social and political relations of the individuals composing it; and it would seem that the impressions thus derived were sufficiently favorable to lead him to look forward to more frequent and longer visits to New-Jersey than had been the custom of previous Executives, and with that view he purchased the house which has been mentioned as Hunter's residence in Amboy. Burnet's tastes and sentiments, however, upon many

ticularly in those who generally agreed with him in doctine.

The control of the ecomunication to the new Assembly on their conven-ing, in the Spring of 1721, was calculated to remove any unpleasant feelings which may have been excited, directing attention, as it did, less to his own emolu-ments than to those holding subordinate stations. "I must recommend to you," was his language, "not to think of me so much as of the inferior officers of this salaries have hitherto amounted to a very small share of the public expense." The session thus happily commenced ended harmoniously, and the Governor seems thermafter to have secured a fair share of the seems theraafter to have secured a fair share of the confidence of the Assembly. Some of the members of his Conneil, however, were ranged in opposition, and one of them, George Willocks of Amboy, was suspended by him in the Spring of 1722; he being, as the Governor informed the Board, at the head of a cabal of intriguers! The Governor's addresses and communications to the Assembly were generally brief and explicit. to us to the Assembly were generally brief and exploit, evincing the disposition—for which his correspondents censure him—to be always "in a hurry," not giving them, in consequence, as they thought, sufficient information respecting his affairs.

It is evident that the Governor's friends were not over confident in his being able so to conduct himself as to insure stability to his government, and confirm himself by a wise administration in the good online.

himself, by a wise administration, in the good opinio people. Considerable advice was given from to time about attention to business, the cultivation of business habits, of regularity and precision. Even his own confidence in the propriety of his measures was a source of uneasiness to them. "You seem never to think solidly and soberly," wrote his brother never to think solidly and roberty," wrote his brother Gilbert, "and to lay everything together, but to be guided by faney and imagination, which you change every day, as appears by your letters; for you forget what you say, and so altering your way of thinking, often flatly contradict yourself." And yet we learn from another source that he frequently made use of the saying, "Let us mind small matters, for great matters will make us mind them," which could scarcely have been noming with one so regardless of method ters will make us mind them," which could scarcely have been popular with one so regardless of method and rule as his English friends would lead us to sup-pose him to have been. This is not the place for the pose him to have been. This is not the place for the narration of the public eventstranspiring during his administration, but neither in New-York nor New-Jersey was it characterized by any weakness on the one hand or oppression on the other; and although the influence of a powerful faction in New-York, immical to him he his strong opposition to certain commercial projects affecting their interests, which he deemed injurious to the colony and particularly favorable to the French, old events his transfer to another Government. did, eventually secure his transfer to another Government, on the plea of thereby preserving the public tranquillity, yet in both provinces his administration commended itself to the approval of the people gen-

The charge of an undue indulgence of his fancy and imagination, preferred by his brother, may have been prompted by a knowledge of the fact that the Governor was engaged in doing what many wise men before and since have proved their weakness in attempting—namely, explaining and illustrating the Apocalypse of St. John.

It is said that the Governor, early in life, was in clined to infidelity, but the character of subsequent associations, as well as the beneficial instructions of his father and Sir Isaac Newton, had led him to excharge the erroneous opinions he may have entertained, and so far as can now be ascertained he was a consistent Christian before coming to America. The examinations which these youthful errors induced, may have laid the foundation of that fundness for the study of at least in his cwn estimation, a theologian of some distinction. This continued to be a favorite occupa-tion after his arrival, although in some respects it was rightly characterized by one of his correspondents a "not the thing in the world most for his advantage," as it led him to adopt such a course toward the ministers of the Church of England as incurred the displeasure of the coelesiastical authorities at home.

The Bishop of London complained that clergymen aire ady provided with his license to preach in the Color. nies, were subjected by the Governor to a subsequent examination by himself, and the manner in which it was conducted was particularly objectionable: "Your method," wrote Richard West, in 1724, "is

to prescribe him a text, to give him a Bible for his companion, and then lock him into a room by himself, and if he does not in some stated time produce a sermon to your satisfaction, you peremptorily refuse to grant him your instrument (permission to preach): the consequence is that the man must starve. I have seen a great many compaints against Governors, but then, nobedy was surprised, because I could now, but then, nobedy was surprised, because I could now you give some pecuniary reasons for what they had done. You surely are the first who ever brought himself into difficulties by an inerdinate care of souls; and I am sure that makes no part of your commission."

Both the Governor and his brother Gilbert were Both the Governor and his brother Gilbert were members of the Astronomical Society, and the former made Astronomy one of his studies in America. In the transactions of the Society for 1724, is a paper communicated by him on the Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites. Gov. Burnet was averse to leaving the middle colo-nies. His marriage with a daughter of Cornelius Van

Satellites.

Gev. Burnet was averse to leaving the middle colonies. His marriage with a daughter of Cornelius Van Herne, of New-York, had greatly multiplied the social and friendly ties which united him to that province, but, as the time approached for his departure, these probably exercised a less binding influence in couse-quence of the death of Mrs. Burnet, which occurred toward the close of 1727, and the death of a son, which followed in the Spring of 1728. But independent of sell private considerations, the habits and customs, as well as the theological and political systems of the people of Messachusetts Bay, were not so consonant with his own as those with which he had been familiar for eight years; but the mandate had gone forth; interest or obligation required provision to be made for John Mortgomerie, and Burnet gracefully retired.

The Governor reached Boston the 12th July, 1728. The reputation he had earned for popular manners, scholastic attainments and business qualifications, had prepared the way for an agreeable reception. Expectation was on tip-toe in Boston, and more than an ordinary parade marked his estrance into town. A committee of citizens, beside a delegation from the General Court, waited upon him at the confines of Rhode Island, to escort him thither; additions were made to the cavalcade as it proceeded, and at a short distance from the city such a multitude of people on horses and in carriages was congregated, that the display was long rems mhered as one unprecedented in the history of the country, and for many years unequaled.

A change of government effected no change in the chargeter of disposition of Gov. Burnet. He was the

of the country, and for many years unequaled.

A change of government effected no change in the character or disposition of Gov. Burnet. He was the same pleasant companion, the same lover of books, and the same frank and honest gentleman he had been elsewhere, but these characteristics do not always seem to have been well understood and appreciated by the more staid portion of the New-Englanders. It is chronicled, rather as a disparagement of the Governor, that, on one occasion, when during with a sober member of the General Court, he was asked very deferentially by his host, how he would prefer having the divine blessing invoked, he replied: "Standing or sitting, any way, or no way, just as you please." An answer which cannot fairly be construed into disrespect for the custom, but rather as indicating an aversion to such adherence to it as tended to render it ink-ome. For his abhorrence of ostentation and mere formality is religion was well understood, although, as Hutchinson remarks, his avoidance of it led some of the grave people about him to think "he approached too rear the other extreme." Such a construction, too, is warranted by the anecdote related by Belknap, On his way through the Province from Rhede Island, the Governor had been anneyed by the length of the graces said by the different clerymen who honored him with their presence at meal times, and asked Col.

too, is warranted by the anecdote related by Belknap. On his way through the Province from Rhode Island, the Governor had been anneyed by the length of the graces said by the different clergymen who honored him with their presence at meal times, and asked Cob. Tyler, of Beston, when they would shorten! The Colonei humorously replied, "The graces will increase in length, your excellency, till you come to your government of New Hampshire, where you will find no grace at all." There is a pleasing intimation, however, that his finer points were duly appreciated by men of discernment, in the remark made by one of his biographets, that a coat he sometimes wore, made of cloth and lined with velvet, "was expressive of his character." It would be far better for the world were there more people whose usefulness and worth, like the governor's coat, could bear an exploration below the surface. His cotemporaries, however, coincide in ascribing to him the possession of a firm belief in the truth of revealed religion, and as has been already remarked, his life appears to have been consistent with that belief, however liberal may have been his views as regarded modes and forms.

Although the Governer still retained his personal attractions, and continued entirely free from any imputations of seeking his own pecuniary aggrandizement—loving money only for the pleasure its disbursement afforded, living generously and to the full extent of his income—and slutting the door of office without scruple to all of an immoral or unfair character—yet his intercourse with his Assembly was not harmonious. His instructions were positive as to the manner in which the Government should be supported, and he was intexible in requiring conformity to them. It was the policy of the mother country to render the representatives of the royal authority in the colonies more independent of the people, by securing to them their stipends by virtue of permenent acts, rather than by yearly appropriations, which were so liable to be granted or withheld accordi

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not adopting proper remedial measures, fever succeeded, which terminated his life September 7, 1729,
"The world," wrote James Alexander, "loses one of the best of men, and I, in particular, a most sincere hiend, and one to whom I lay under the greatest obligations. He was a man who, bating warmth, was almost without a fault, and that by degrees he became marer and nearer master of, and in time, had he lived, would probably have been entirely so."
Gov. Burnet was large in stature, combining with his frank manners a dignified demeanor, and possessing a countenance in which intelligence, amiability, and good humor were conjoined. A portrait of him hargs in the Senate chamber at Boston, and the likeness which faces this imperfect biography is from one

hange in the Senate chamber at Boston, and the like-ness which faces this imperfect biography is from one of two miniature sketches in my possession, by John Watton. He left four children. His eldest son, Gil-bert, by his first wife, a lively youth of fifteen, at the time of his father's death, went to England, being well provided for through his maternal grandfather. His daughter (Mary) and two sons, (William and Thomas,) the children of his second wife, were brought to New-York; but I know nothing of their subsequent career, excepting that Mary became the wife of Col. William Browne of Boston, and left two lofant daughters.

It is to be hoped that the excellent use which Mr. Whitehead has made in this volume of the ancient materials that he has drawn out of their dusty hiding places will furnish a motive for the more careful preservation of the similar masses of documents which have accumulated in the possession of many old New-Jersey families. They should be rescued from mildew and mice, from man servants and maid servants, whose depredations have doubtless destroyed cart-loads of valuable papers that were regarded by their possessors as worthless

MARINE AFFAIRS.

THE STORM.

The Pscific mail steamship George Law, Herndon (U. S. N.), commanding, which was to have sailed yesterday at 2 p m. for Aspinwall, N. B., did not go outside on account of the inclemency of the weather and accordingly came to anchor in the North River A violent sterm of wind and rain from the north east prevailed at the time, and unless it should abate the G. L. would undoubtedly remain at her anchorage till daylight of this morning.

The steamers for Norwich, Stonington and Fall River were also compelled by the same circumstance to wait beyond their time-5 p. m. They would leave, however, at any heur of the night in which the weather might prove more favorable.

The North River steamers for Albany were expected to go out as usual.

"Selling Staves."—A copy of The Son Francisco Herald of March 15, is before us which has among its marine intelligence an item that at Calino, February 11, the ship Revere, Bird, was discharging ice; the T. B. Weles, Howland, was discharging coals, and the ship Westward Ho. Hussey, was "solling slaves the The ship, we believe, is owned in Boston, and some of our insurance companies have refused to insure her, as the presidents of the offices long ago decided that she was engaged in an unlawful traffic.

[Boston Transcript.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE TENTH WARD KNOW-NOTHINGS. One of the most remarkable peculiarities of Council No. 5 is the mode in which the brothers chew tobacco Take Saturday evening last as an instance. There sat eighteen native-born citizens, attesting a sameness of spirit in the discharge of their duty as chewers, At the moment of entering, the ears of our Reporter

were saluted with a classic speech, asking "how the d-d black Republican got into the ante-room, and demanding to know what right he had to sak to be re-sworn ?" Some six or eight fists were flourishing, as though danger threatened, while a dozen or more voices demanded a survey. In reply to inquiries as to the cause of this fracas, our Reporter was told that Bro. Jackson, the temporary Marshal, while in the discharge of official duties, had reported to Bro WHEELER that William Jones, jr., was in attendance for re-obligation, and was urgent because his first oath had run out. A little investigation, however, showed that Mr. Jones was not in the ante-room, and that he had never been a member of the Order. This move ment of Bro. Jackson elicited no comment, the brothers thinking it best to attribute so extraordinary a use of tames not connected with the Order to the youth and inexperience of a highly favored but highly indiscreet young gentleman. As the truth was proreal grit declared, "Wal, I've got another feller out "there any how." This intelligence was so highly satisfactory that all else was forgotten, and Bro. Jackon was ordered to bring in the candidate. He obeyed instantly. A bracing attitude being assumed, and the hands placed according to the ritual, the oath was ad-

Ald. GRIFFITHS, evidently in sorrow, arose to a question of privilege. He said a great deal of injustice had been done him by brothers talking around about his voting to confirm certain nominations. Had a motive in it-did it for the cause-was going to do omething next week which would astonish the Council more than anything yet done. Didn't know but they would expel him; meant right, and after a while, if they would wait, would explain the whole thing. The Alderman put on a solemn air, but it wouldn't go-down. A sharp-eyed lad beside our reporter, with thumb to his nose and little finger pointing outward, speke up quite audibly, 'Can't come it, old boy. Voting men into office who don't belong to the third degree is loving the cause, ch ! May be you'll be Alderman agin, won't ye !"

Brother VAN DUSER wished to know if Ald. Griffith intended to vote for Mr. Irving ? Thought the Council had best give him a little wholesome instruction lest he should astound them about this matter also.

Brother VAN RIPER thought not. Proposed to let the Alderman run a little lovger, and see what he would do. Thought he could be expelled for violating his obligation any how, it he dared to, and therefore opposed instructions. However, no action was taken, yet the eighteen brothers who, in the intenseness of their interest had neglected to spit for full five minutes, bowed approval of the plan by a unanimous discharge at the spittoons and a hitch upon their reats by way of showing readiness for new business.

Bro. Jackson, after alluding to the noble action and manly bearing of Bre. Isaac O. Barker in his efforts to defeat certain schemes in the Board of Aldermen prejudicial to this Order, moved that the thanks of Council No. 5 be tendered to Bro. Isaac O. Baker for the bold stand taken by him in declaring the Board of Aldernen adjourned on a recent occasion when & majority had voted against it; also, that a committee of three be appointed to communicate the action of this Council to Bro Isaac O. Barker. On putting the question, the building rang with a real old-fashioned stunning Aye. No one would have believed so terrific a yell could have come from so few, and even the mouths, too of that few nearly all clogged with quide of tobacco. Bros. Jackson, Van Duser and Pearce were placed on the Committee. Pretty load whispers were heard saying this praiseworthy act had placed Bro. Isaac O. Barker far ahead of Bro. Oliver, Briggs,

or Ely for the Mayoralty.

The Committee on Labels and Libel Saits reported that they could raise no money; that, although six or seven dollars had been subscribed, and a large sum promised besides the \$5 so generously offered by Bro. Charles E. Pearce, yet the Committee had utterly failed to realize anything. Their request to be discharged from further labor was instantly granted. And herein does our Reporter see fresh evidence of his good standing with the brothers. Say what they will, he thinks actions speak louder than words.

Bro. Corson here read two epistles from Deputy Bullock. In one, Joe Taylor, Council No. 15, is declared to be the real genuine old original Jacobs. This was laid on the table to be discussed next week. In the other epistle he asks the appointment of a Committee of five to participate in the selection of Delegates to a State Convention. Hereupon the brothers went to work in right good earnest. Voting by ballot, voting vica roce, swearing, coaxing, fretting, betting, chewing and spitting kept them busy until I o'clock in the morning. At this hour but three of the five committee men had been chosen, viz: Bros. Wheeler, Corson and Jackson. As might be expected, every candidate who had been vairly trying from 10 o'clock at night until 1 in the morning to get elected on this committee would feel a trifle excited. This was the case with Bro. Van Riper. He fought everything and everybody. He even fought old Father Time, and wasted the patience of himself at least, in demanding the year and nays on every frivolous question. But all to little purpose. So steadily did Council No. 5 pursue the even tenor of her way that it is not probable she would have adjourned till this time, without completing the committee, but for the last device of Bro. Van Riper. Whipped, flogged, thrashed and worsted in everything, he demanded of Bro. Wheeler to produce the sacred charter of Council No. 5. In an instant all was still. Bro. Wheeler, almost stupified with horror at the excited manner of the speaker and conscious of his powerless condition, stammered out an excuse for having left that hallowed treasure at home. Bro. Van Riper then protested against further proceedings, and Bre. Wheeler, who, as will be noticed, had secured his own election, let fall the precious gavel. Its thrill ing concussion as at the eighteen tobacco chewers home to an early Sunday brenkfast.

THE SEVENTEENTH WARD KNOW-NOTH-

INGS.
Our Reporter has felt a degree of curiosity to know whether the same degree of unity and harmony prevails among the brethren in other Councils which has been his pleasure to observe in Conneils of the Tenth and Nineteenth Wards. Accordingly he attended a recent meeting of the Council of the Seventeerth Ward, held at the room in the Bowery, near Delancey street. A knowledge of the cahalistic word precured his admittance without difficulty, and he ok his sent in an unostentatious position, where he could devote his time to whittling, in common with the other brethren of that Council, and listen to the sage remarks which should fall from the lips of those who have elected themselves to look after the intercots of the nation in general and the Seventeenth Ward in particular. Bro. General Ltovn occupied the Chair, and during the early part of the proceedings there was a manifest tendency on the part of the brethren to somnolency. Things indicated that American blood was about to become stagment in native veins, when an incident occurred which gave evidence of the fact that they were still alive. It was announced that a communication was received from Bro. Jeseph C Pinckney. One brother was seen to wipe his spectacles, others stopped their whittling, while one corpulent brother rolled his quid to the other corner of his mouth and wanted to know what the dence was up. Bro, LLOYD read the communication which signified the withdrawal of Bro. Pinckney frem the Order, and when the question was put to vote the withdrawal was accepted. By way of addends to his vote, one brother expressed a wish that Joe Pinckney's d-d brother would withdraw also,